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SOME

ACCOUNT

OF THE

DESIGNS

OF THE

TRUSTEES

For Eſtabliſhing the COLONY of

GEORGIA

IN

AMERICA.

LONDON,
Printed in the Year MDCCXXXII.

In an Octavo entitled A Short Way to know the World or a Compendium of Modern Geography printed at London in 1745. page 347.
Carolina is said to be about 470 Miles in Length and about 260 Miles in Breadth & to be divided into
North and South Separated by Santee river. the first has Two, the later four Counties. As for Georgia which
is part of South Carolina, lying between the Rivers Savannah and Alatamaha, by some called May's it is
not yet parted into Districts. p: 349. But Georgia is above at p. 347. said to be about 220 Miles long and
about 95 Miles Broad and the Chief place Savannah. and at pag 350. In answer to 2. which are the
Chief Towns in Georgia? A. In Georgia being only Settled Since 1732. there are only four Towns.
Savannah the Capital, on the River Savanna, 20 Miles from the Sea: The Plan is regular, about 200 houses
are already built. Frederica on the west side of St Simons Island, 100 Miles South of Savannah: It is
fortified and has 60 houses. Darien within Sound, 20 miles to the North West, on a Branch of the Alatamaha,
has a large Fort. Fort St Andrews, 50 Miles South from Frederica on the South West of Cumberland
Island; the Walls are of Wood filled with Earth. New Ebenezer, Six Miles East of the old, on Savannah River,
and 40. from Savannah City. There are Seven other Settlements and Forts, as Fort Thunderbolt, and Argyle;
But they are all much declined within these Three years. at p. 351 this is said to be a Charter Government.
which with the Command of Forces there was by his Majesty K. George II. conferred accordingly first upon
His Excellency General Oglethorpe and the Parliament of Great Britain Voted & gave Supplies for the Same.

Some Account of the Deſigns of the Truſtees for eſtabliſhing the Colony of GEORGIA in AMERICA.

IN AMERICA there are fertile Lands ſufficient to ſubſiſt all the uſeleſs Poor in *England*, and diſtreſſed Proteſtants in *Europe*; yet Thouſands ſtarve for want of mere Suſtenance. The Diſtance makes it difficult to get thither: The ſame Want, that renders Men uſeleſs here, prevents their paying their Paſſage; and if others pay it for them, they become Servants, or rather Slaves for Years to thoſe who have defrayed that Charge: Therefore Money for Paſſage is neceſſary, but is not the only Want; for if the People were ſet down in *America*, and the Land before them, they muſt cut down Trees, build Houſes, fortify Towns, dig and ſow the Land before they can get in a Harveſt, and 'till then they muſt be provided with Food, and kept together, that they may be aſſiſtant to each other for their mutual Support and Protection.

THE *Romans* eſteemed the ſending forth of Colonies amongſt their nobleſt Woks; they obſerved that *Rome*, as ſhe increaſed in Power and Empire, drew together ſuch a Conflux of People from all Parts, that ſhe found herſelf overburthened with their Number, and the Government brought under an Incapacity to provide for them, or keep

keep them in Order. Neceſſity, the Mother of Invention, ſuggeſted to them an Expedient which at once gave Eaſe to the Capital, and increaſed the Wealth and Number of induſtrious Citizens, by leſſening the uſeleſs and unruly Multitude; and by Planting them in Colonies on the Frontiers of their Empire gave a new Strength to the whole; and this they looked upon to be ſo conſiderable a Service to the Common-wealth, that they created peculiar Officers for the Eſtabliſhment of ſuch Colonies, and the Expence was defrayed out of the publick Treaſury.

From the Charter.

His *Majeſty having taken into his Conſideration the miſerable Circumſtances of many of his own poor Subjects, ready to periſh for Want; as likewiſe the Diſtreſſes of many Foreigners, who would take Refuge here from Perſecution; and having a Princely Regard to the great Danger the Southern Frontiers of* South-Carolina *are expoſed to, by Reaſon of the ſmall Number of white Inhabitants there, hath out of his fatherly Compaſſion towards his Subjects been graciouſly pleaſed to grant a Charter for incorporating a Number of Gentlemen by the Name of* The Trustees for Establishing the Colony of *GEORGIA* in America. *They are impower'd to collect Benefactions, and lay them out in Cloathing, Arming, Sending over, and Supporting Colonies of the Poor, whether Subjects or Foreigners in* Georgia: *And his Majeſty farther grants all his Lands between the Rivers* Savanah *and* Alatamaha, *which he erects into a Province by the Name of* Georgia, *unto the Truſtees in Truſt for the Poor, and for the better Support of the Colony. At the Deſire of the Gentlemen there are Clauſes in the Charter reſtraining them and their Succeſſors from receiving any Salary, Fee, Perquiſite, or Profit whatſoever by or from this Undertaking; and alſo from receiving any Grant of Lands within the ſaid Diſtrict to themſelves, or in Truſt for them. There are farther Clauſes granting to the Truſtees, proper Powers for eſtabliſhing and governing the Colony, and Liberty of Conſcience to all who ſhall ſettle there.*

The Truſtees intend to relieve ſuch unfortunate Perſons as cannot ſubſiſt here, and eſtabliſh them in an orderly Manner, ſo as to form a well regulated Town. As far as their Fund goes they will defray the Charge of their Paſſage to *Georgia*; give them Neceſſaries, Cattle, Land and Subſiſtance, till ſuch Time as they can build their Houſes, and clear ſome of their Lands. They rely for Succeſs, firſt upon the Goodneſs of Providence, next upon the compaſſionate Diſpoſition of the People of *England*; and they doubt not, that much will be ſpared from Luxury, and ſuperfluous Expences by generous Tempers, when ſuch an Opportunity is offered them by the giving of Twenty Pounds to provide for a Man or Woman, or ten Pounds a Child for ever.

In Order to prevent the Benefactions given to this Purpoſe from ever being miſapplied, and to keep up as far as human Precaution can, the Spirit of Diſintereſtedneſs, the Truſtees have eſtabliſhed the following Method. That each Benefactor may know that what he has contributed, is ſafely lodged, and juſtly accounted for, all Money given will be depoſited in the Bank of *England*, and Entries made of every Benefaction, in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe, by the Truſtees, with the Benefactor's

factor's Names, or, if conceal'd, the Names of thoſe by whoſe Hands they ſent their Money. There are to be annual Accounts of all the Money receiv'd, and how the ſame has been diſpoſed of, laid before the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, the Maſter of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, and the Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, or two of them, and printed Copies of the ſaid Accounts will be tranſmitted to every conſiderable Benefactor.

By ſuch a Colony many Families who would otherwiſe ſtarve will be provided for, and made Maſters of Houſes and Lands; the People in *Great-Britain* to whom theſe neceſſitous Families were a Burthen, will be relieved; Numbers of Manufacturers will be here employed for ſupplying them with Cloaths, working Tools, and other Neceſſaries; and by giving Refuge to the diſtreſſed *Saltzburghers* and other perſecuted *Proteſtants*, the Power of *Britain*, as a Reward for its Hoſpitality, will be encreaſed by the Addition of ſo many religious and induſtrious Subjects.

The Colony of *Georgia*, lying about the ſame Latitude with Part of *China*, *Perſia*, *Paleſtine*, and the *Maderas*, it is highly probable, that when hereafter it ſhall be well peopled, and rightly cultivated, *England* may be ſupplied from thence with *raw Silk*, *Wine*, *Oil*, *Dies*, *Drugs*, and many other Materials for Manufactures, which ſhe is obliged to purchaſe from Southern Countries. As Towns are eſtabliſhed, and grow populous along the Rivers *Savanah* and *Alatamaha*, they will make ſuch a Barrier as will render the Southern Frontier of the *Britiſh Colonies* on the Continent of *America*, ſafe from *Indian* and other Enemies.

All human Affairs are ſo ſubject to Chance that there is no anſwering for Events; yet from Reaſon and the Nature of Things it may be concluded, that the Riches, and alſo the Number of Inhabitants in *Great-Britain* will be increaſed by importing at a cheap Rate from this new Colony the Materials requiſite for carrying on in *Britain* ſeveral Manufactures: For our Manufacturers will be encouraged to marry and multiply, when they find themſelves in Circumſtances to provide for their Families, which muſt neceſſarily be the happy Effect of the Increaſe and Cheapneſs of the Materials of thoſe Manufactures, which at preſent we purchaſe with our Money from Foreign Countries at dear Rates; and alſo many People will find Employment here, on Account of ſuch farther Demands by the People of this Colony for thoſe Manufactures, which are made from the Produce of our own Country, and, as has been juſtly obſerv'd, the People will always abound, where there is full Employment for them.

Christianity will be extended by the Execution of this Deſign; ſince the good Diſcipline eſtabliſhed by the Society will reform the Manners of thoſe miſerable Objects, who ſhall be by them ſubſiſted; and the Example of a whole Colony, who ſhall behave in a juſt, moral, and religious Manner, will contribute greatly towards the Converſion of the *Indians*, and taking off the Prejudices received from the profligate Lives of ſuch, who have ſcarce any thing of Chriſtian but the Name.

THE Truſtees in their general Meetings will conſider of the moſt prudent Methods for effectually eſtabliſhing a regular Colony; and that it may be done is demonſtrable. Under what Difficulties was *Virginia* planted? The Coaſt and Climate then unknown, the *Indians* numerous, and at Enmity with the firſt Planters, who were forced to fetch all Proviſions from *England*; yet is it grown a mighty Province, and the Revenue receives 100,000 Pounds for Duties upon the Goods, that they ſend yearly Home. Within theſe fifty Years *Penſilvania* was as much a Foreſt as *Georgia* is now, and in thoſe few Years, by the wiſe Oeconomy of WILLIAM PENN, and thoſe who aſſiſted him, it now gives Food to 80,000 Inhabitants, and can boaſt of as fine a City as moſt in *Europe*.

THIS new Colony is more likely to ſucceed than either of the former were, ſince *Carolina* abounds with Proviſions, the Climate is known, and there are Men to inſtruct in the Seaſons and the Nature of cultivating that Soil. There are but few *Indian* Families within four hundred Miles, and thoſe in perfect Amity with the *Engliſh*; *Port-Royal*, the Station of his Majeſty's Ships is within thirty, and *Charles-Town*, a great Mart, is within one hundred and twenty Miles. If the Colony is attacked, it may be relieved by Sea from *Port-Royal*, or the *Bahamas*; and the *Militia* of *South-Carolina*, is ready to ſupport it by Land.

FOR the continuing the Relief which is now given, there will be Lands reſerved in the Colony, and the Benefits ariſing from them is to go to the carrying on of the Truſt. So that at the ſame Time the Money by being laid out preſerves the Lives of the Poor, and makes a comfortable Proviſion for thoſe, whoſe Expences are by it defray'd; their Labour in improving their own Lands will make the adjoining reſerved Lands valuable, and the Rents of thoſe reſerved Lands will be a perpetual Fund for the relieving more poor People. So that inſtead of laying out the Money upon Lands, with the Income thereof to ſupport the Poor, this is laying out the Money upon the Poor, and by the relieving thoſe who are now unfortunate, raiſes a Fund for the perpetual Relief of thoſe who ſhall be ſo hereafter.

THERE is an Occaſion now offered for every one to help forward this Deſign, the ſmalleſt Benefaction will be received and applied with the utmoſt Care; every little will do ſomething, and a great Number of ſmall Benefactions will amount to a Sum capable of doing a great deal of good.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.

Whereas his Majesty hath been graciously pleased to take into Consideration that many of his poor Subjects, & many Forreigners, who are willing to become his Subjects, are reduced to great Necessities, & would gladly be settled in the British Provinces in America, where by Cultivating the Lands at present wast & desolate, they might not only gain a comfortable Subsistence for themselves & Families, but also strengthen his Majesties Colonies & encrease the Trade Navigation & Wealth of these Realms:
And Whereas his Majesty hath declared it highly becoming his Crown & Royal Dignity to extend his Fatherly Compassion even to the meanest & most unfortunate of his People, & to relieve the wants of his above mentioned poor Subjects, & that it will be highly condusive for the Accomplishing these Ends, that a regular Colony of the said poor People be settled & established in the Southern Frontiers of South Carolina,
And Whereas his Majesty, for the more orderly Carrying on the said Purposes hath by his Royal Charter bearing date the Ninth day of June A.D. 1732 constituted a Body Politick & Corporate by the Name of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of GEORGIA in AMERICA & hath granted unto the said Trustees & their Successors for ever certain Lands & Territories in South Carolina In trust for Establishing the said Colony, & hath erected the same into an independent Province by the Name of GEORGIA Now know Ye that we the said Trustees being well assured of the Integrity & Humanity of The Revd Mr Samuel Wesly & that he greatly desireth the Success and Accomplishment of so excellent a Work Have by Virtue of the Powers granted to us by the said Charter, at a Meeting of the said Corporation convened & assembled for that purpose, authorized & appointed, and by these presents Do for the Considerations aforesaid, authorize and appoint the said Samuel Wesly to take in Subscriptions & to gather & collect such Moneys as shall by any Person or Persons be contributed for the Purposes aforesaid & to transmit with all convenient Speed to us the said Trustees, at our Office in old Palace Yard Westminster, the Moneys so collected, together with the Names of the Persons & Sums which each one shall contribute or Subscribe; & in case any of the Contributors shall desire their Names to be conceal'd, then the Sums by them given respectively in order that we the said Trustees may be enabled from time to time to publish perfect Accounts of such Benefactions. Given under our common Seal this & the Sixteenth Day of November 1732

Engraven

The Seale & Counterseale on Brown Wax gilded, affixed to the Instrument printed on a Sheet of Paper unstamped in the hands above written, adorned with y Same Head peice as this Act. pasted on Crimson Silk, by a Ribband of the Same coloured Silk

Examined this 27th of Novr 1732 with the Original by Us Wallr Johnson Junior
W Brand

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